

Oreat Plains aauifer:

Sandstones of Cretaceous age. Generally unconfined.

20-200

Chase and Council Grove aquifer: Limestones of Chase and Council Grove Groups of Permian age. Generally unconfined.

Douglas aquifer: Channel sandstone of Pennsylvanian age. Generally unconfined.

Ozark aquifer: Weathered and sandy dolomites of Arbuckle Group. Cambrian and Ordovician age. Confined.

20-200

5-400

500-1,800

10-100                      1,000                      Water quality variable. Calcium bicarbonate

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is exposed. Sodium bicarbonate or sodium chloride type water with large concentrations of dissolved solids is produced west and north of the surface exposure. Large concentrations of iron occur in water from some wells. Some wells in Finney, Ford, and Hodgeman Counties can yield more than 1,000 gal/min.

10-20                      200                      Water generally a calcium bicarbonate type

with concentrations of dissolved solids less than 500 mg/L. Water from some wells can have large concentrations of sulfate. Wells in Butler and Cowley Counties can produce water with large concentrations of dissolved solids. Concentrations of dissolved solids and chloride large west of the surface exposure, and water is not used.

10 - 40                      100                      Water ranges from a calcium bicarbonate type,

with less than 500 mg/L of dissolved solids where aquifer is exposed, to a sodium bicarbonate or sodium chloride type, with large concentrations of dissolved solids at depth or west of surface exposure. Concentrations of fluoride may be large. Equivalent to Vamoosa-Ada aquifer in Oklahoma.

30 - 150                      500                      Water generally a calcium bicarbonate type

with less than 500 mg/L of dissolved solids in the Ozark Plateaus and in extreme southeast corner of the Osage Plains. Sodium bicarbonate chloride or sodium chloride type water with large concentrations of dissolved solids is produced in rest of Osage Plains. Hydrogen sulfide gas, or large concentrations of gross-alpha radioactivity or iron, can occur in water from some wells. Equivalent to Roubidoux aquifer in Oklahoma.

SOURCE: U.S. Geological Survey, 1984.

